

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED] 25X1A
SUBJECT	Infrared Research and Development at VEB Optik Carl Zeiss Jena	DATE DISTR.	31 August 1953
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. [REDACTED]

2. Dr. Meyer designed an infrared spectrometer with reflex optics and grids in the Measuring Laboratory. This instrument, which was taken to the Forst-Berg (Forst Mount) observatory around September 1952, had an alleged measuring range of up to a wave length of 0.7 mm. An infrared spectrometer developed by Dr. Bols worked with prisms. In late 1952, the RG-8 type infrared filter could not be manufactured owing to supply difficulties.
3. In late 1952, the Laboratory for Cellular Questions, which was directed by Dr. Hauenstein (fnu), was scheduled to be taken over by Dr. Gross (fnu), a repatriate from the USSR. The laboratory was scheduled to discontinue working on production and concentrate on research. In early October 1952, Dr. Paul Goerlich, in an account on the activity on the Laboratory for Cellular Questions, stated that this research work had made it possible to start the development of SEV (sic).
4. In July 1952, autoclaves for 2,000 atmospheres for the production of artificial quartz crystals were mounted in the crystal laboratory which was located in a building on Teichgraben Strasse. Quartz crystals of a size of only a few mm. could only be manufactured during the first few months. Dr. Rebentisch (fnu), the head of the laboratory, in a conference held in early October 1952, at which the individual scientists gave reports of their work, stated that he could not report on the cultivation of crystals as this was a secret item.

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Dr. Rebentisch studied the following publications: "Precision Temperature Regulator for High Temperatures" (Präzisionstemperaturregler fuer hohe Temperaturen), Benjamin Franklin Institute, 250.443-45, November 1950, National Bureau of Standards; "Hochdruckautoklaven" (High Pressure Autoclaves), Peter Farkas, Chemical Production Chemical News (N.S.) 14.10-11, January 1951, Hungary, Lampart plant.

5. Diplomat Ing. Lotz (fnu) developed a high tension plant working at 800 cps for the electronic microscope which had been developed in the laboratory by Dr. Ernst Guyenot. As this microscope failed to have the required resolving power, Dr. Karl Papello was charged with the inspection of the high tension plant in November 1952. Dr. Goerlich, the scientific manager of the plant, told Papello that this high tension plant was a first priority item and that, therefore, research work for the development of an ionic microscope desired by Papello had to be postponed. In late 1952, the GCM 2 Department was developing a vacuum testing device for the electronic microscope and other implements.
6. A report on the work of the Oscillation Laboratory headed by Professor Dr. Kurt Schuster which had been prepared for the scientific manager of the work, indicated that the development of a large type ultrasonic pot (Ultraschalltopf) still required much work. The report indicated further that the development of the small ultrasonic pot had been completed and that a prototype was under construction in the development office.²
7. The report for the scientific manager of the work also stated that bolometers and thermoelements were being developed in the Electric Laboratory which was headed by Diplomat Ing. Ehrhardt (fnu). Experimental models were scheduled to be completed before late 1952. The bolometer developed by Dr. Franke (fnu) is scheduled for the infrared dectometer² developed by Dr. Bolz in the Measuring Laboratory.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment: See also [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED] Comment: For further details on [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED] Comment: Possibly a decremeter (Dekrementmesser) is meant.

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